

U.S. and Soviet Decide To Speed Arms Talks Before Ministers Meet

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union agreed Friday to speed up arms negotiations in an attempt to narrow differences before a meeting next month of their foreign ministers.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said at a briefing that he and the chief U.S. arms negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, had reached the agreement during a three-hour meeting.

Referring to the scheduled Sept. 15-17 talks with his U.S. counterpart, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "We agreed our delegations would best use the time available before the meeting — and we don't have much time, only a month or so — to prepare a mutually acceptable

draft agreement on medium- and short-range nuclear missiles."

In a separate briefing, Mr. Kampelman said he hoped for progress on banning medium-range nuclear forces and on reducing strategic weapons, or long-range missiles, before the meeting.

Mr. Shevardnadze reiterated that Moscow insisted on the removal of U.S. warheads on West Germany's Pershing-1A missiles as part of an agreement on medium-range missiles.

Mr. Kampelman, however, insisted that the Pershing warheads could not be a part of the treaty. Mr. Shevardnadze accused the U.S. team at the Geneva talks of not engaging in substantive discussions so far.

"If one compares the negotiations with a two-engine airplane," he said, "the Soviet-U.S. negotiations are flying on the power of one engine. This is the Soviet engine."

Mr. Kampelman retorted: "I assure you that the United States is not prepared to be an idle passenger."

12,000 Scientists Reported Enrolled In SDI Boycott

URBANA, Illinois — About 12,000 scientists worldwide, including about 7,000 in the United States, have pledged to refuse research funds linked to work on the Strategic Defense Initiative, a physicist says.

John B. Kogut of the University of Illinois, writing in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said, "It is important that the program not reach a 'critical mass,' above which it will assume a life of its own regardless of its feasibility."

Mr. Kogut helped start the boycott in 1985.

The research program is aimed at developing lasers and other exotic weapons that could be deployed on the ground or in space to automatically shoot down missiles fired at the United States.

Pilot's Trial in Moscow To Begin in September

MOSCOW — The trial of Mathias Rust, the young West German who landed a light plane in Red Square in May, will begin "at the beginning of September," a West German Embassy spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Rust, from Hamburg, faces up to 10 years in prison on charges of violating flight regulations, malicious hooliganism and illegal entry into the Soviet Union.



Vladimir O. Feltsman, right, the Russian pianist, arriving in Vienna with his wife and son after years of trying to emigrate to the United States. They were met by Warren Zimmermann, U.S. delegate to the Helsinki review talks.

Feltsman, Russian Pianist, Arrives in West

By Serge Schmemmann

VIENNA — Vladimir O. Feltsman, the Russian pianist whose career was stalled eight years ago when he applied to emigrate, has finally left the Soviet Union with his family.

Mr. Feltsman, 35, said Thursday on arrival in Vienna that he planned to settle in New York and to teach at the State University of New York at New Paltz. He had no specific plans, he said, but his options included an invitation to teach at the State University of New York at New Paltz. He hopes to make his American debut at Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Feltsman will perform at the White House on Sept. 27, the

administration said Friday. Rusters reported from Washington.

"I'm awfully tired, so much has happened in the last days," he said in English. "I deeply believe the motherland is the motherland. But I was born a Jew, and for any Jew we're a little bit a homeless people, and I believe that my real motherland — and the real motherland for any artist, if you've got a gift from God — my real motherland would be a concert hall."

"Of course I will miss my country very much, but there was no other way. I had to leave. I'm very sorry, but I had to leave."

The pianist continued: "These eight years cost me a lot. I lost a lot. But I learned a lot, too. If I can say this about myself, I understand life

better, I understand people better, I understand myself better, and that means I understand music better, so I'm absolutely sure I play the piano better than I did eight years ago. I only hope people will like it, too."

When Mr. Feltsman applied in 1979 to emigrate, he was on his way up in the Soviet musical world. He was the son of a popular songwriter, Oskar B. Feltsman, and winner of several international competitions. He had traveled through Eastern and Western Europe and also to Japan.

His request to leave was denied without explanation, although the prominence of his father probably played a role. His career came to an abrupt halt — Moscow and Lenin-

grad were effectively closed to him and his records disappeared from stores.

But friends and Jewish organizations abroad kept up pressure.

Finally, with the rise to power of Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the liberalization in emigration policies, Mr. Feltsman was allowed to depart.

He talked Thursday about Mr. Gorbachev and the greater openness he was introducing to the Soviet Union.

"I think it's not a question whether I believe in 'glasnost' or not," he said. "The point is that glasnost is really taking place, and in my view there's no doubt about it. It's another question how deep and how long it will continue."

Ex-President Chamoun of Lebanon Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Former President Camille Chamoun, 87, one of Lebanon's most influential Maronite Christian leaders, died Friday of heart failure.

A hospital statement said Mr. Chamoun died in the intensive-care unit of Saint Georges Hospital in Christian East Beirut, where he was admitted Thursday.

Mr. Chamoun was finance minister under the acting prime minister, Salim al-Hos.

Mr. Hos, a Sunni Moslem, said Mr. Chamoun's death had a "tremendous impact" in the Maronite community. He also said it might

lead to a change in the half-Christian, half-Moslem cabinet, which normally has 10 members.

With Mr. Chamoun's death, the number of portfolios shrank to eight. Prime Minister Rashid Karame, a Syrian-backed Sunni Moslem, was killed June 1 by a bomb.

On Wednesday, in his last public statement, Mr. Chamoun predicted starvation in Lebanon unless "drastic remedial measures are quickly taken to stop the financial and economic crises."

"The nation is heading toward total bankruptcy and famine," he said.

Just three hours before the an-

nouncement of his death, the Lebanese pound dropped to the lowest in a series of record lows, closing at 202 to the U.S. dollar, a decline of 20 pounds in four days.

Mr. Chamoun escaped four assassination attempts in 19 years. In May 1968, a Sunni Moslem youth from the northern city of Tripoli shot him in the jaw with an automatic pistol on the doorsteps of his party headquarters in East Beirut.

The other attempts were by remote-controlled car bombs in March 1980, November 1985 and Jan. 7 this year.

"God is protecting me," Mr. Chamoun said in a radio interview

after the last attempt. "I believe in the Virgin Mary, whose icon I always wear on my chest. She protects me."

Camille Chamoun was born April 3, 1900. He won his first parliamentary seat at age 34, seven years before Lebanon was declared independent from France.

In 1958 he founded the conservative National Liberal Party to counter the leftist influence of Kamal Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party in Chouf Province. Mr. Jumblatt, the Druze chief who was assassinated in 1977, and Mr. Chamoun both came from Chouf.

As president, Mr. Chamoun asked for U.S. military assistance to quell a Moslem uprising shortly before the end of his term, which lasted from 1952 to 1958.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower dispatched 5,000 U.S. Marines to Lebanon. The force stayed in Beirut for six months.

Mr. Chamoun, who held a degree in law, was one of the first Maronite leaders to attack a Syrian-mediated peace plan signed by Christian and Moslem leaders in December 1985.

The accord gave Moslems more power in the sectarian political system. Mr. Chamoun viewed it as a threat to the position the Maronites had held since independence.

He had long pressed for "cantonalization" of Lebanon rather than alterations to the constitutional balance favoring the Maronites. He regarded the accord as a means for Syria to gain control of the country.

Mr. Chamoun, who had refused to leave his house in the Ashrafieh district of Beirut when Syrian troops poured rockets and shells into the Christian area in 1978, had reportedly called for the withdrawal of the estimated 25,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon.

Even in his 80s, he often traveled abroad to practice his favorite sport, hunting. He was widely known by the nickname "Nimer," his father's name, which is Arabic for tiger.

His party's militia, called the Tigers, was active in the civil war until 1980, when rival conservative Maronite fighters faithful to Basir Gemayel defeated it in a bloody confrontation. Mr. Gemayel was later elected president but assassinated before he could take office.

Mr. Chamoun's son Dany, 53, was elected leader of the National Liberal Party last year. He has been rebuilding the Tigers militia in Christian sections of southern Lebanon, reportedly with Israeli help.

Mr. Chamoun, whose wife, Zephia, died of cancer in 1971, also has a son, Dory, 55. (AP, Reuters)

South African Mineworkers Urged To Return to Homes During Strike

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The largest trade union in South Africa urged about 200,000 workers in the country's gold and coal industry to abandon their mines and return to their homes when a nationwide strike begins Sunday.

The National Union of Mineworkers said the call for the workers to leave their jobs at 46 mines and return home came amid reports that the nation's six most powerful mining companies planned actions that could threaten the strikers' safety.

"As soon as the strike starts on Sunday all workers should pack their bags and go home," said the union general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa. "All member miners will be away for as long as it takes."

(Mining company sources told United Press International that they expected the strike to last two to five days. They said mass dismissals were likely if the stoppage extended beyond a week.)

Most of the half-million black workers in South African mining industries live in hostels on mine property where they are provided with food, clothing and other essentials.

About 100,000 of the union members come from neighboring black-ruled states.

The strike has been called to back union demands for a wage increase of 30 percent, improved death benefits and premium pay for hazardous work. The average monthly wage is currently 427 rand (\$242).

The mining companies have refused to consider increases of more than 23 percent.

Mr. Ramaphosa said the call for the workers to return to their homes was necessary because they were fearful "of losing their lives, being starved to death or being attacked by security forces."

He noted that previous strikes at South African mines had resulted in clashes between strikers, mine security personnel and policemen.

Mr. Ramaphosa said the Chamber of Mines, which represents the major mining companies, failed to respond to a union demand that it drop plans to cut off food to striking miners or to charge them for board and room during the strike.

The union had also sought guarantees from the chamber that mining companies would not use security personnel or policemen to try to crush the strike.

Mr. Ramaphosa has said the stoppage would be the biggest in South African history and could cripple more than half the nation's gold mines.

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WORLD BRIEFS

2,500 Philippine Rebels Surrender

BISLIG, Philippines (UPI) — About 2,500 communist rebels gave up to military authorities Friday in the biggest mass surrender since the government announced an amnesty program six months ago. Under the program the government pays 9,000 pesos (\$450) for an M-16 rifle and 5,000 pesos for an AK-47 rifle.

The rebels burned the flag of their cause and swore loyalty to the government in a ceremony at the town hall at Bislig, a small coastal town 570 miles (920 kilometers) south of Manila on the island of Mindanao.

The communists included 117 regular fighters of the guerrilla New People's Army, 89 members of the Communist Party of the Philippines, 539 reserve fighters of the support group Militia of the Country and 1,756 supporters. The rebels turned in only two automatic rifles and three revolvers. They said their comrades had confiscated their firearms, suspecting the surrender was brewing.

Soviet Displays Shipped 'Spy' Devices

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet officials put on display Friday a computer, a high-powered camera and other equipment they said were Western espionage devices that had been packed inside a freight container shipped through the Soviet Union last year.

Officials who unveiled the equipment at a news conference, including the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said the container had been shipped in January 1986 from Yokohama, Japan, and had been used to proceed through the Soviet Union to Hamburg.

According to the government newspaper *Izvestia*, which recounted details of the case in June, the container was seized at a Moscow freight station and found to contain equipment that could take clandestine photographs and measure and record radiation and air pressure levels. The Soviet Union made representations to Japan and West Germany in early 1986 and again last month but received no satisfactory replies, the officials said.

Greece Braces for Another Heat Wave

ATHENS (Reuters) — Hundreds of people with heart and respiratory problems have entered hospitals in Greece following forecasts of another heat wave over the next three days, hospital sources said Friday.

The patients, most of them elderly, asked to be admitted to hospitals in Athens and other towns, saying that with their relatives on vacation they were alone, the sources added. A 10-day heat wave killed more than 1,000 people last month.

The weather service predicted temperatures would reach 109 degrees Fahrenheit (43 centigrade) Saturday and Sunday but would begin to cool by Monday. State and military hospitals have been on emergency alert since and most of the most doctors have been canceled. The Health Ministry ordered air conditioning and fans installed in hospitals and ambulances. Television and radio have been carrying regular heat-wave warnings.

Reagan Gives Pledge on Covert Action

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan committed himself Friday to notifying congressional intelligence committees "within two working days" of the commencement of covert operations "in all but the most exceptional circumstances."

The agreement culminated negotiations between White House officials and congressional representatives stemming from the revelations of a lack of notification of the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran. It was described in a letter from Mr. Reagan to the Senators David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, and William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, the chairman and vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

In the letter, Mr. Reagan said that the new procedure had his "full support."

For the Record

Sergeant Clayton J. Loustree, the former Marine Corps guard at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow who is charged with espionage, has been released from eight months of solitary confinement at Quantico, Virginia, as jury selection in his court-martial was set to begin Friday.

The South Korean National Assembly approved on Friday the appointment of Kim Chong Yul as prime minister by a vote of 144 to 72. The opposition Reunification Democratic Party voted against the 70-year-old retired air force general, saying he could not be regarded as a "neutral" figure capable of heading a caretaker cabinet. President Chun Doo Hwan appointed Mr. Kim on July 13.

Suspected Basque terrorists launched rocket-propelled grenades Friday at a Civil Guard barracks near San Sebastian, injuring three guards and two civilians, Spanish radio reported.

TRAVEL UPDATE

TWA Aborts U.K.-U.S. Flight Twice

LONDON (AP) — Engine trouble forced a Trans World Airline jet en route to Boston to return to London's Heathrow Airport twice on Friday, an airline spokesman said.

The TriStar aircraft, with 250 passengers on board, left Heathrow at 11:41 A.M. but returned an hour later because of vibrations in the tail engine, the spokesman said. TWA engineers tested the engine, and the plane took off again at 3:46 P.M., only to return for the second time 90 minutes later, the spokesman said.

"The pilot decided to return on both occasions purely as a precaution" as his instruments were registering vibration from the number two engine," the TWA spokesman said. He said passengers were booked into London hotels Friday night and would be flown to the United States on other flights Saturday.

Italian customs workers ended a six-day slowdown Friday that caused long lines and delays at airports in Rome, Milan, Turin and Naples, unions announced. They were protesting a government order to let the Treasury police take over some of their duties.

The International Road Transport Union asserted Friday in Geneva that Belgium would break international free transport agreements and invite retaliation if it approved a plan to make foreigners pay for using its highways.

Passenger traffic on European airlines increased 13.1 percent in the first six months of this year compared to the same period last year, the Association of European Airlines said Friday in Brussels.

Correction

The tour operator described in a business page article in Friday's editions should have been identified as International Aviation Services, and its commercial director as Henri Barbry.

Israeli Officials Ask Tel Aviv Not To Evict Soviets

Reuters

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Foreign Ministry said Friday that it had asked Tel Aviv city officials not to evict a Soviet consular delegation and that it hoped to avoid a diplomatic incident.

The delegation is lodged in an office classified as an annex of the Finnish Embassy, which has represented the Soviet Union in Israel since Moscow broke diplomatic relations in 1967. The office has been a target of anti-Soviet protests.

The municipality, acting on complaints of noise and rubbish, wrote to the Israeli landlord asking him to evacuate the office or to show that he had a permit to operate it in a residential zone.

"We explained to the Tel Aviv municipality that the Soviet delegation enjoys full diplomatic immunity as part of the Embassy of Finland," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The city said it had decided to delay the proceedings.

The delegation arrived last month to check on Soviet church property and renew the passports of Soviet citizens. Its presence is seen as a step toward improved Soviet-Israeli relations.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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At Seaside, China Plots Future

Vacationing Leaders Debate a Changing of the Guard

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

BEIDAIHE, China — In the seventh century, a Tang emperor, Taizong, journeyed through the forested Lianpeng Mountains and left a memorial stone here.

This summer, at the Black Cat Bar down by the beach, the mayor of the city of Tianjin was seen making his way across the octagonal linoleum dance floor.

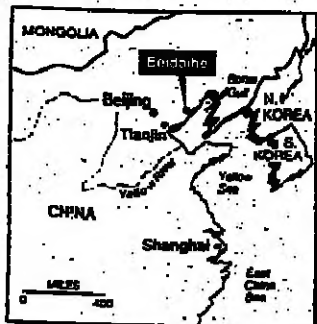
Over at Kessling's Pastry Shop, a deputy prime minister was putting away a hefty piece of cake laden with ice cream.

Every summer, China's leaders troop to this somewhat dowdy seaside resort east of Beijing to paddle around in the Bohai Gulf, watch their grandchildren build sand castles, play bridge and decide the future of their country.

This year, the beachfront chats may be among the most important in the 38 years since the Communist Party began ruling China. The country's elderly and, in some cases, aging leaders are trying to determine whether power will be transferred to a younger generation of party and government officials who have no direct experience of the revolutionary years.

Leading the wave of retirees is likely to be China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, who at 82 has repeatedly told foreign visitors of his intention to step down from the party's Politburo in favor of younger leaders.

The discussions among the leadership also precede a congress of the Communist Party that is scheduled for October. The congress, which meets every five years, is to approve the composition of the party's new leadership as well as a series of policy documents intended



NTT

ed to set China's course for the next 50 years and perhaps beyond.

Along twisting streets draped by weeping willows, white-gloved policemen usher black Mercedes sedans and limousines with smoked-glass windows through iron gates that lead to wooded estates.

No signs announce the villas of the leadership, but police officers in green uniforms with pistols strapped to their waists and plainclothes security people with walkie-talkies silently monitor the domains of power.

In a country where most people have no vacations at all, a trip to Beidaihe is primarily restricted to those with privilege, connections, luck or, in the case of private entrepreneurs, plain money.

No signs announce the villas of the leadership, but police officers in green uniforms with pistols strapped to their waists and plainclothes security people with walkie-talkies silently monitor the domains of power.

"We're here just for three days," said a guitar-strumming young man on the beach, gesturing toward two women sitting on blankets sandwiched between him and a friend.

When the sun swings overhead at midday and the air turns thick with heat and humidity, the public stretches of sand are inundated by beachgoers from dozens of guest houses for officials and workers. The coal miners have their beachfront hotel. So do the oil workers, the navy and the army.

Liu Lanwen runs a private beach house for those without the connections needed to get into an official guest house. Rows of closely packed one-room cottages, each with three to five beds, swelter under corrugated tin roofs. A bed rents for a bit more than a dollar a night, and the beach is only a block away.

Although many beachgoers seem vaguely aware that momentous things are happening to the guarded villas nearby, they express little interest in the outcome of these discussions.

"Who's going to be the next party secretary?" a young girl at the

Black Cat Bar asked. "Me. I'm going to be the next party secretary." She then dissolved into giggles.

A bit of politics has crept into the Black Cat, the major bar. "The owner saw a T-shirt worn by a foreigner in Beijing quoting Deng Xiaoping's famous comment, 'It doesn't matter if a cat is black or white as long as it catches mice,'" a waitress in the bar said. "Originally, he was going to call this place the White Cat. But some Russian friends said that black cats were unlucky, so they chose something more risky, the Black Cat."

In the back, a small band played "O Susanna" and "Eidelweiss."

Young men swaggered up to young women and whisked them across the dance floor in long-step waltzes and toned-down tangos turned salsito in the flashing strobe light.

Temperatures on the dance hall climbed, and tempers outside flared when the \$1.35 door charge seemed too high.

Outside, a college student and an architect said they were vaguely aware of the meetings going on down the road.

"I know about them," the architect said. "But I don't care about them. I want to go abroad. Can an architect make a lot of money abroad?"

Told that there was considerable competition among architects, he replied, "Well, we don't have that here yet."

While the beachgoers worked on their tans, the leadership talked. Nothing has appeared in the Chinese press about the substance of the discussions so far.

But among diplomats in Beijing, who are swamped with rumors but few hard facts, it is generally believed that Mr. Deng's goal is to rid the Standing Committee of its two remaining hard-liners and pack it with younger, change-minded leaders while retaining his own tremendous influence from off center stage.

Indeed, Mr. Deng has acknowledged as much by telling several foreign visitors that they need not worry about his formal retirement because he will still remain influential.

An East-bloc diplomat in Beijing put it more bluntly: "Deng could walk the streets like a beggar, and he would still be in charge."

Poison Wine Kills 55 Chinese

Renew

HONG KONG — Rice wine laced with industrial alcohol has killed 55 persons and poisoned 3,600 in Guangdong Province, the China News Service said Friday.



China's leader Deng Xiaoping, foreground, swimming in the Bohai Gulf at Beidaihe.

Economic Tensions Between Japan And U.S. Threaten Security Accord

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Economic tensions between the United States and Japan are threatening to undermine their security relationship, a study issued by the Council on Foreign Relations says.

It suggests that the cause of the economic tension is a dramatic shift in the relative wealth of the two countries over the last decade, with Japan growing relatively richer while the United States becomes relatively poorer.

Although a vast number of American studies have tried to describe and analyze Japan's economic and industrial policies, the council's study, released Thursday, provides a somewhat different perspective.

It examines how both American and Japanese perceptions, social and cultural attitudes, values and styles of leadership have fed the economic conflict and could, in turn, lead to an unraveling of the postwar security alliance.

The study warns that if present economic patterns continue, "Japan will lurch back into pessimism,

insularity and defensive nationalism" at the very time it was beginning to assume a greater role in global military and diplomatic affairs.

The study was written before the revelations of Toshiba Machine Co.'s sale of advanced military technology to the Soviet Union. The preface of the study mentions the case, although not by name, as an added source of tension.

Its author, Ellen L. Frost, a former deputy assistant secretary of defense and now a director of government programs for Westinghouse Electric Corp., says one symptom of the rising tension is the recent wave of "Japan bashing" in Washington.

Although there have been sporadic emotional outbursts against Japan in Congress over the last two years as the U.S. trade deficit with Japan has soared, Ms. Frost noted concern on both sides of the Pacific that the escalation of trade disputes this year and the Toshiba episode might signal a more pervasive worsening of ties.

"In these new circumstances,

careful management of the alliance is more essential than ever," she said. "Unless the forces of economic change are anticipated and widely understood, conventional diplomacy may not be enough to prevent a vicious circle of mutual recrimination and resentment, leading to a severe contraction of bilateral relations."

Attacking Japan in Congress has a mirror image in Japan, which Ms. Frost describes as a "new arrogance" among some Japanese industrial leaders.

"Its protagonists have no particular interest in military spending, except to the extent that it enhances the development of new technologies," she said.

"Their patriotism takes the form of an underlying concern with national survival combined with strong competitive instincts and a certain indifference to other countries' problems. It is this insularity and narrow self-interest that the West finds so irksome and contemptible, and that is already breeding a backlash that undermines the mercantilists' own goals."

Sikhs Blamed in Punjab For Attacks Killing 23; Hindus Riot in Amritsar

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Gunmen, widely believed to be Sikh extremists, killed at least 23 people in Punjab on Thursday and Friday, most of them in two separate massacres, and the authorities ordered a curfew at the Sikh holy city of Amritsar after Hindu relatives of some of the victims rioted.

The killings represented a fresh upsurge in terrorist-inspired violence in Punjab and prompted a police alert in India's seven northern states.

[The Amritsar police chief, Izar Alam, blamed the attacks there on the Khalistan Commando Force, a Sikh terrorist group. The Associated Press reported.]

Officials said they were concerned about possible attacks on civilian targets in the next several days as India prepares to celebrate the 40th anniversary of its independence.

Reports from Punjab said that Sikh extremists entered the village of Jagdeo Kalan, near Amritsar, early Friday morning and shot at villagers, killing at least 12 people and wounding several others. Those killed were mostly Hindus, witnesses said.

Press Trust of India described the village as a Communist Party stronghold, but this could not be independently confirmed. However, extremists have been stepping up their attacks on leftist activists for several weeks.

In the second massacre, the police said, terrorists shot five Hindus after a car chase Thursday afternoon on a highway near Amritsar.

Hindus in the funeral procession of these victims rioted Friday at Amritsar as the bodies were being taken for cremation, residents of the city said.

A news report added that the crowds had attacked policemen with rocks and had sought to capture a police station. The police then opened fire on the rioters, wounding at least three people and prompting local officials to impose the curfew, the press agency said.

[In later attacks, the police said, Sikh terrorists killed a Hindu Communist Party worker and fatally shot two Hindu brick kiln workers in attacks in the Amritsar district Thursday night. The Associated Press reported.]

[The United News of India reported Friday that suspected Sikh terrorists had fatally shot two Sikhs in a village in central Ludhiana district and one Sikh near Batala

north of Amritsar. It gave no details.]

The death toll in Punjab violence in July and August has exceeded 200, and it is above 700 for the year.

Sikhs are a religious minority in India, making up less than 2 percent of India's 780 million people. Militant Sikhs have been fighting for an independent homeland in the northern state of Punjab for five years.

New Delhi newspapers published reports Friday of terrorist plans to attack schools and hijack school buses.

One woman said that her son had taken part in drills at his school Thursday in which instructors and teachers trained their students to evacuate classes quickly in case of a terrorist strike.

As part of an effort to prevent such attacks, police patrols have been set up outside schools, and armed guards are being assigned to school buses, education officials said.

Roadblocks set up across the city to check vehicles and passengers for extremists and weapons have been increased and are being manned around the clock.

Soviets in China For Border Talks

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev arrived Friday for a second round of talks on resolving disputes about the Chinese-Soviet border.

The first round was held in Moscow in February. The two sides agreed then to begin an examination of the full length of the border starting from the eastern side.

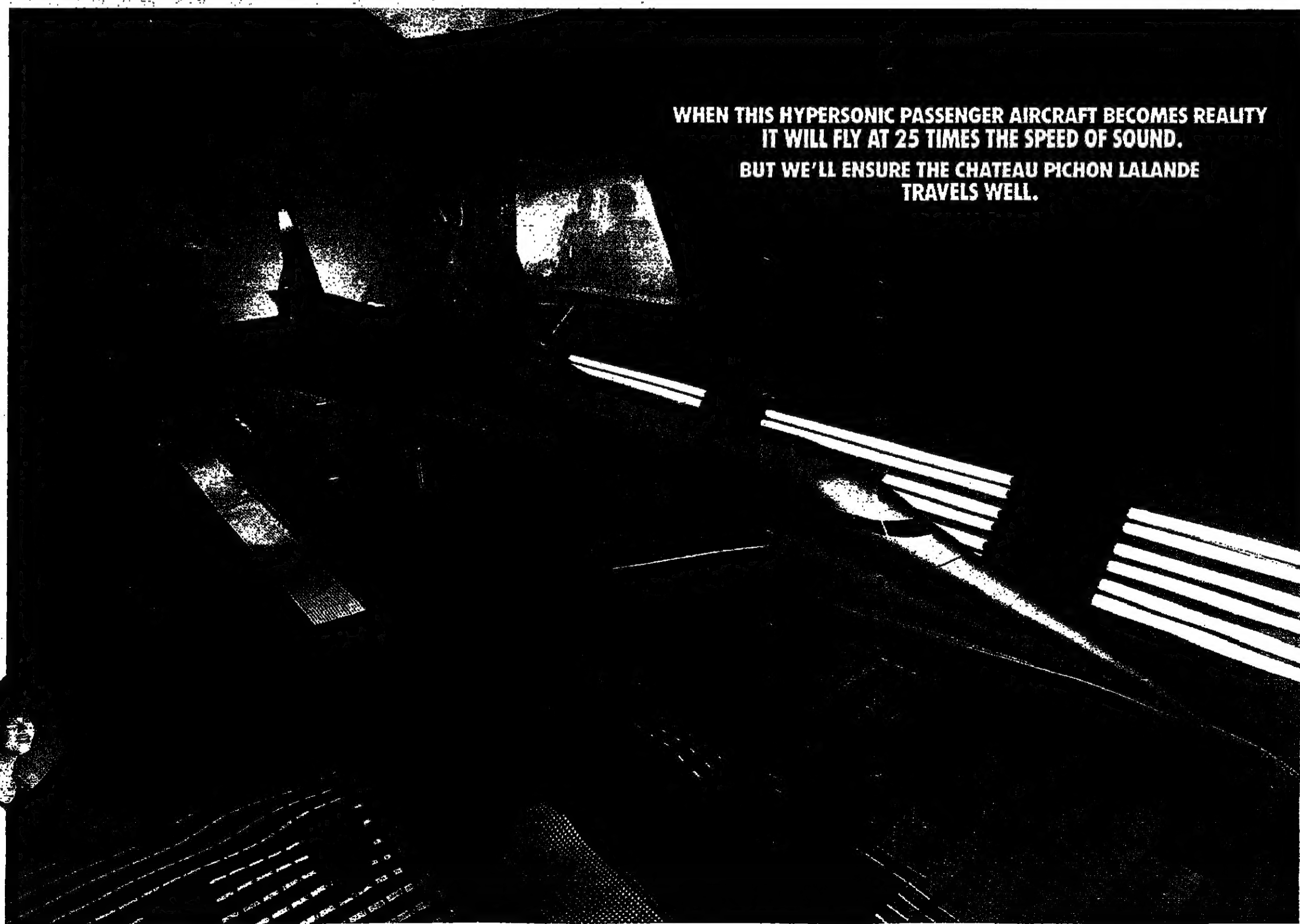
Mr. Rogachev said he did not anticipate any breakthroughs in this round, which is expected to last about two weeks. Talk on the border disputes, suspended in 1979 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, resumed this year amid slowly warming relations between the two nations.

3 Held in Binaland Holdups

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — Two Italians and a West German have been arrested and accused of stealing 10 million Deutsche marks (about \$5.3 million) in a series of armed robberies in the two countries, the Federal Criminal Bureau said Friday.

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Houston Hospital for AIDS to Close After Failing to Find Paying Patients

By Peter Applebone
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — The first U.S. hospital solely for AIDS patients is planning to close, a victim of internal problems and the devastating costs of treating the fatal disease.

The private research and treatment facility, the Institute for Immunological Disorders, will lose more than \$3 million by the end of its first year, officials said Thursday in announcing that it would shut down over the next year.

The rapid demise of the hospital, which began taking patients in September, reflected both planning decisions unique to its operation and factors affecting all institutions treating AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, officials there said.

But its disastrous financial performance dramatically underscores questions about who will bear the cost of AIDS treatment, which the federal Centers for Disease Control expects to increase from \$1.1 billion nationwide last year to \$8.5 billion in 1991.

"We anticipated an initial investment, but we thought we would reach a point of economic viability," said Carol White, a spokeswoman for American Medical International, the profit-seeking corporation that ran the program in conjunction with the University of Texas System.

"But," she added, "when we looked down the long dark tunnel after almost a year of operations, we couldn't see where the point of viability might be."

The unusual joint venture, housed in a former general hospital owned by the company, was one of 14 AIDS Treatment and Evaluation Units designated by federal officials to use experimental drugs

for AIDS patients, and it was staffed by some of the top researchers in the country.

But it was unable to attract enough paying patients to keep its doors open — some were indigent, and many others lost their jobs or exhausted their insurance.

While the research was backed by a \$5.8 million U.S. contract to test and evaluate AIDS drugs, there were no public funds, aside from individuals' benefits, for the costs of ordinary treatment — about \$1,200 a day for inpatients and \$400 for outpatients.

Licensed for 150 beds and expecting to keep about 30 filled at first, the institute averaged only 12 inpatients. There were more outpatients than expected, accounting for the vast majority of the 700 people treated at the institute. About 350 people are getting treatment there.

More than 1,200 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Houston, the fourth-largest number among U.S. cities.

"I think there were elements of the planning process that were shortsighted, but overall it was a wonderful idea and it's a tragedy we will not have the institute here in the future," said Brown McDonald, the executive director of the AIDS Foundation of Houston.

"My question is, where are patients in Houston going to be able to get the treatment they're getting now from this hospital?"

When it opened last year, the venture was intended to provide the first research and care facility in the nation devoted solely to AIDS. American Medical International was to provide the hospital and staff. The university, through its Health Science Center and M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, was to guide the research.

They envisioned an institution that would inspire research grants to finance experimental programs, provide specialized care and drugs, and attract AIDS victims from Houston and around the nation — enough to make the operation financially viable while it could become a national leader in an emerging field.

But there was criticism almost from the start. Since the hospital's doors had to be associated with the university, other local doctors could not treat AIDS patients at the institute and referred them elsewhere.

That left the institute with a glut of indigent patients, far more than officials had planned for. In addition, many of the patients still covered by insurance found the costly

drugs provided on an outpatient basis were often not covered by their policies. And many, facing a problem common to AIDS patients, found their benefits cut off while they were getting treatment.

Albert L. Guy, 47, former warehouse manager, is typical of the patients facing financial problems. He said he had lost his \$45,000-a-year job, and the insurance coverage that went with it, because of his illness.

Now, he said, his only option was to go to a county hospital for indigent care. "I will stay at home and die before I become an indigent patient," he said from a wheelchair. "I have never depended on the government. I am not an indigent patient. I lost my job because of AIDS."

M.D. Anderson officials said they believe an AIDS facility still makes sense, even though the economic viability is in doubt.

"I believe very strongly that if you concentrate people with expertise in a single area in a single institution, you have a lot better chance of making progress than by diluting it with a lot of other things," said Dr. Irwin Krakoff, head of the division of medicine at M.D. Anderson Hospital. "That's why we have cancer hospitals."



An AIDS patient in Houston, Albert L. Guy, 47, holds a letter telling him his hospital, the only one in the United States devoted entirely to treating the disease, is to close.

ALPS: Italians Ponder Their Relationship With Nature

(Continued from Page 1)

wrote a letter that was published in local newspapers: "Dear little boy, an hour after the landslide we found your shoes." They found his toy train and his schoolbooks, as they dug ever more frantically, until they were ordered off the unstable ground.

A new lake has formed in the Vallée de la Valtellina because the landslide dammed the Adda River. Engineers are drawing up plans to drain the lake before it plunges catastrophically through the barrier the landslide created, but the mountain is still too unsettled for work to begin.

In blocking the valley, the landslide also severed Bormio's only easy link to the rest of Italy.

A long, winding road through an Alpine pass is available in the summer, but most of the year it is blocked by snow. In the winter the only way to Bormio will be through Switzerland, and the authorities expect it will take up to two years to build a new road down through the valley.

The immediate cause of the changes in the Valtellina was a bizarre meteorological combination.

During the last half of July, cool, wet air from the Atlantic swept across much of Europe, and an unusually hot, dry wind blew into the Mediterranean from Africa. The two weather systems met over the valley, and as the heat was melting more than three feet of snow off the mountain peaks, it rained, torrentially.

The enormous amount of water pouring through the valley weakened thousands of tons of debris into streambeds. Riverbanks that had handled all but the heaviest rains were suddenly dangerously overtaxed.

In Sondrio old men with broad, pink faces spend idle hours watching the big mechanical shovels that are digging into the streambed, working furiously to make it deeper.

The disasters in the Valtellina and the prospect of more to come have prompted a debate about humanity's relationship to nature.

It is Italy's proud conceit that over the centuries people have substantially improved on nature. Castles perched on cliffs, rows of cypresses along country lanes, and

even simple fields of sunflowers are regarded as improvements on an already beautiful peninsula.

Later than most industrialized nations, Italy has begun to discover that there is another side to human actions, and environmental issues have slowly begun to move up on the agendas of major political parties.

According to some newspaper columnist and politicians, people have damaged nature in the Valtellina.

Over the last 20 years about 30,000 apartments have been built as vacation homes, and hotels with a capacity of 80,000 visitors have sprung up in the valley. Some critics say that all this construction, along with deforestation in earlier years, contributed to the chain reaction of events in the last few weeks.

Mr. Azzi and other specialists are more skeptical about human culpability. They note, for instance, that the huge landslide took place on a mountain that was entirely virgin. In that case, at least, it was nature acting as it often does in these mountains.

PEACE: Arias Proposal Accepted

(Continued from Page 1)

ary aid to the Sandinista government.

Mr. Reagan had proposed suspending U.S. military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, during the cease-fire and negotiations, providing only humanitarian assistance to them.

The proposals as outlined by Mr. Wright would appear to block both military and humanitarian aid to the contras.

According to Mr. Wright, Mr. Fernández said that Mr. Arias asked him to call with news of the breakthrough and to say that had it not been for the stimulus provided by the United States "this would not have been possible."

The developments came after the administration turned down a call by Mr. Ortega for a U.S.-Nicaragua meeting.

Mr. Ortega's proposal for direct talks was rejected Thursday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, reaffirming an established administration position.

"We're prepared to talk with anyone about things in the region," Mr. Shultz said. But he said it must be "a regional approach."

"There is no way in which the United States would want to sit down with Nicaragua to decide what is right for Central America," he said.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said Thursday that it was "unrealistic" to expect a cease-fire and major strides toward democracy in Nicaragua by Sept. 30, the deadline set by Mr. Reagan.

Some critics say that Mr. Reagan's aim is to establish impossible conditions that guarantee failure, thus setting the stage for a continued flow of U.S. arms to the contras.

Mr. Byrd said the tone of Mr. Reagan's rhetoric in the coming weeks would be a measure of his sincerity. He expressed hope that Mr. Reagan would fulfill a pledge to avoid shrill attacks on behalf of the contras as long as the diplomatic effort is alive. (AP, UPI)

POLL: Reagan Aided by Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

testified, Secretary of State George P. Shultz received the highest marks, followed by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The former White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d drew mixed reviews.

Mr. Reagan's overall approval score, 50 percent positive to 47 percent negative, is identical to what it was in January — well below the mid-60s scores typical in 1985 and 1986. Disapproval of his conduct of foreign affairs has dropped from 64 percent to 53 percent.

On a series of specific questions relating to the hearings, his ratings have improved.

The percentages saying Mr. Reagan has not told the truth about the Iran situation have dropped to 52 from 59 in early June. The share saying he participated in an organized cover-up has dropped from 51 percent to 43 percent in the same span.

The portion saying he made major mistakes has dropped to 39 percent from a March peak of 52 percent. And 68 percent now say his advisers were more to blame than Mr. Reagan himself, an 11-percentage-point swing since March.

And, while 60 percent still think that Mr. Reagan knew about the diversion of money for the guerrillas earlier than he has acknowledged, that suspicion was held by 73 percent in early June.

However, 60 percent of those surveyed said they thought that Mr. Reagan would continue to have serious problems because of the affair and 51 percent said they thought that information now public hurts his ability to lead the country during the rest of his term.

The Reagan administration was cheered by spot polls indicating that Colonel North's testimony in July had boosted public support for aid to the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are known. But that may have been a short-lived phenomenon.

The latest reading is 59 percent against to 36 percent for military aid. Just after Colonel North's testimony, it was 46 percent against to 43 percent for the aid.

Those surveyed oppose prosecution of Colonel North by 68 percent to 28 percent, and by 51 percent to 46 percent, approve a presidential pardon to prevent such

prosecution. On both questions, pro-North sentiment has slipped since July, by 7 to 11 percentage points.

Sentiment on prosecution of Admiral Poindexter is 50 percent against to 42 percent for, but 58 percent oppose and only 35 percent support an immediate pardon to prevent prosecution. In the last month, sentiment has shifted against the admiral by about 11 percentage points on both questions.

GULF: U.S. Postpones New Escort

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to persuade that country to abandon the operation.

The London newspaper The Independent said Thursday that the Iranians had offered to stop attacking Kuwaiti shipping if the Kuwaitis canceled the escorting arrangements with the United States. Kuwait has been allied with Iraq in its seven-year war with Iran.

Use of War Act Doubtful
Mr. Shultz told Congress on Friday that the Reagan administration did not intend to invoke the 1973 War Powers Act over the U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The act limits a president's authority to send U.S. military personnel into a situation of "imminent hostilities" and gives Congress a role in determining whether to involve U.S. forces.

Mr. Shultz told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that U.S. warships were escorting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers to assure the free flow of oil to the West and "to make sure that states that are friendly to us are not intimidated by Iran."

"We don't have any intention of getting into that war," Mr. Shultz said.

And he said that because of the high incidence of terrorism around the world it made little sense to invoke the act in this instance.

Further, he said the administration would be even more reluctant to invoke the War Powers Act because it has a 60-day termination date requiring the president to

Doctor Says Koch Had a Tiny Stroke

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York has suffered a "tiny, trivial stroke" but remains healthy and should be back at his desk by next week, a doctor said Friday.

Mr. Koch, 62, was taken to Lenox Hill Hospital on Thursday after suffering from slurred speech, dizziness and nausea. Doctors said they believed he had suffered a transient ischemic attack, or TIA, a briefly diminished flow of oxygen to the brain.

But Dr. J.P. Mohr, head of the stroke center at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center's Neurological Institute, said Friday that his ailment had been reclassified as a stroke when the condition did not disappear.

The mayor was transferred to the medical center Friday morning when his symptoms re-occurred.

A stroke is any arterial disturbance that either cuts or limits the flow of oxygen to any portion of the brain.

Dr. Mohr said that Mr. Koch would have to watch his blood pressure and take an aspirin, which acts as a blood thinner, each day.

The mayor is "ostentatiously healthy," Dr. Mohr said, "full of the wisecracks that made him famous."

2 U.S. Aid Workers Die In Ethiopian Air Crash

Reuters

ADDIS ABABA — Two American aid workers died when their helicopter crashed shortly after takeoff from Addis Ababa on Thursday, the government Relief and Rehabilitation Commission said Friday.

Steven Bartalsky, 36, and Troy Waldron, 33, were the only people in the Bell Ranger 206 helicopter, which was flying to an aid center in the north of the central province of Shoa. The two were working for Helimission, an air transport organization that has been delivering supplies to areas affected by drought.

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PARTNERS: Iran's New Tune

(Continued from Page 1)

appeal within its borders of Iranian-style Islamic fundamentalism. Soviet leaders worry about the way American leaders worry about Mexico," an Arab diplomat said. "It's a source of potential instability along a sensitive border and even within the Soviet Union itself. They want to protect against the day when the Islamic revolution in Iran becomes exportable and threatens to spread through the Moslem population of the Soviet Union."

In addition, Moscow has been motivated by a desire to avoid Iranian attacks on Soviet merchant vessels in the Gulf. The freighter Ivan Koroteyev was attacked by Iranians in May.

West German Sentenced For Pro-Nazi Teachings

Reuters

KOBLENZ, West Germany — A West German school teacher, accused of telling pupils that Nazi concentration camps were a fabrication, received Friday a nine-month suspended prison sentence for inciting racial hatred and insulting behavior.

A court in Koblenz heard that Rudolf Koch told his students that no more than 40,000 Jews died in World War II and that the Auschwitz concentration camp was an invention of the United States. Mr. Koch said he intended no malice and that the charges were a plot by hostile pupils and teachers.

DEATH NOTICE

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of **Mr. LOUIS JACQUES LEFFERS**, Deputy Director, UNICEF Geneva headquarters in GEX FRANCE on Thursday, August 6, 1987. A funeral service will be held at l'Eglise de Saint-Pierre, Gex on Saturday, August 8, 1987. He leaves behind a wife and young daughter. His family has requested that memorial donations be contributed to UNICEF (account number ca. 180.575.1, Société de Banque Suisse, Geneva).

For decades the Soviet Union watched as the United States courted support from the pro-Western government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Since the shah was forced from power in 1979, the Soviet Union has tried, with mixed success, to develop a stable relationship with the religious leadership in Tehran, which has often seemed to view the Soviets with only slightly more favor than the United States.

Lately, Mr. Vorontsov, Moscow's top troubleshooter, has held a series of meetings with Iranian leaders in Tehran and Geneva. Soviet officials, including President Andrei A. Gromyko and Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, have hosted senior Iranians in Moscow. The railroad to the Gulf included in the projects announced this week would give Moscow a route for exporting military equipment and industrial goods, a major strategic gain for a country hampered by remote ports closed by ice in winter.

Deaths Reported In Train Wreck in Soviet Don Area

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Soviet passenger train and a freight train collided at a station and killed an unspecified number of people, the Tass news agency reported Friday.

Tass said the collision occurred at the Kamenskaya station in the Rostov-on-Don region, about 540 miles (870 kilometers) southeast of Moscow near the Black Sea.

The agency suggested the toll could be high, saying steps were being taken to assist the families of the dead.

It gave no further details but said a government commission headed by a deputy prime minister, Genadi Vedenikov, had been set up to investigate the cause of the accident.

Tass said the top Soviet leadership had sent condolences to the families of the dead.

ARTS / LEISURE

The Getty Achievement: An Enchanting Museum

International Herald Tribune
MALIBU, California — The creation of a museum with major holdings of Western art in 13 years starting from scratch — almost — is an extraordinary feat. Yet from its beginnings in 1974,

SOURIN MELIKIAN

when through the generosity of the late J. Paul Getty the neo-Roman building went up on a Malibu hill overlooking the sea, its significance has been lost from sight.

At first, attention focused on the personality of the oil billionaire and the size of his endowment. Later, after the estate was settled in March 1982 and the proceeds turned over to the J. Paul Getty Trust, presided over by Harold Williams, the interest of the media shifted to the politics of the whole affair. Commentators were also fascinated by the size of the museum's annual purchase budget, reputed to be in the area of \$60 million. Western European museums dreaded a competition they would never be able to sustain.

Events soon justified their fears, although not in the way they expected. The Getty, under the direction of Stephen Chester, has been careful not to ruffle feathers and not to bid, openly or covertly, against major European museums. But it could not help the ripples caused by the mere existence of its buying power. It was like a runaway circus elephant enjoying a quiet splash in the village pond and driving out the ducks despite its best behavior.

By December 1982, when a Raphael drawing of "Christ in Glory," which is not the master's greatest, had reached the \$205,000 mark (\$328,000 at the time) at Christie's, the Europeans began to realize the nature of their problem. In July 1984, at the first sale of drawings from Chatsworth, they were able to measure the extent of the havoc. The Getty made off with seven of the eight best items or, at any rate, the most expensive ones — Raphael's "Saint Paul," Rubens, Rembrandt — with the exception of a \$3.56 million (\$5.47 million) Raphael portrait, which it underbid. This performance, followed by others, drastically modified the balance of the market. The press,

understandably, focused on that aspect of the Getty's activities — until the next episode, which took from Chapter 1: "Billionaire Getty Goes to Town" to Chapter 2: "Fakes! Tricks! Beware!" in what has now become an ongoing saga.

The purchase of a marble Kourouss supposed to be from archaic Greece — "circa 530-520 B.C." — was the occasion. On Aug. 6, 1986, The Times of London discussed it under the none too flattering headline "57 Million Masterpiece — or a Fake?" The remarkable technicians at the Getty Conservation Institute, an independent body operated by the Getty Trust, have carried out a surface investigation which, they say, shows a transformation process that can only take place over centuries. Unfortunately, equally remarkable collectors remain skeptical.

The statue is a bit funny, with its fat-checked, goggle-eyed smile and its rigid, flat-footed posture. Add to that a head, ascribed to the sculptor Scopas, that is unconvincing and an archaic bas relief that looks like a prop in a film set, plus a frons about the doings of a curator who has now left the museum, and the image of the institution has suffered. That the Getty is one of the most enchanting of American museums to visit has been overlooked in the process.

For one thing, it has some wonderful pieces that are musts on the list of anyone who can afford to travel. "Portrait of an Old Man in a Phrygian Hat," with its mixture of anxiety and defiance, of military swagger in a steel corset and frail age, has all the greatness of Rembrandt at his highest, scrutinizing the human face and perceiving it in a chiaroscuro well-suited to our ambivalence. The Nicholas Bernini landscape acquired last year has the large size and the perfection of detail that museum directors dream about for a showpiece — it is a landmark in the Dutch artist's oeuvre. Collectors may prefer the marvelous study of an apostle seen three-quarters back to wonder whether it really is by Van Dyck — Who cares? It is a masterpiece in a post-Caravaggio mood — or a small landscape by Jacob van Ruysdael for the stormy light falling from a sky of gray clouds over a sinuous patch of a golden cornfield.



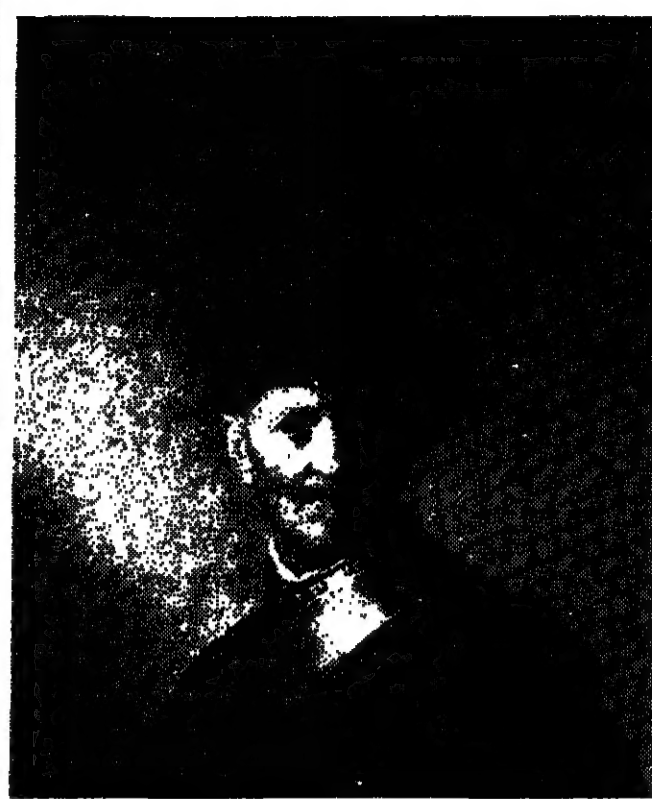
But it is not just the individual works that make the museum such a gem. It is the sum total and its arrangement. It is one of the few places where you can walk through the Dutch and Italian rooms, room past some easily dispensable 19th-century paintings, room around 17th- and 18th-century furniture, then go down to ground level and stroll among Roman and Greek sculpture, all around an open patio, and leave without swimming eyes and a throbbing head. The museum has retained a human scale.

The modern disease — encyclopedic displays, maps, yard-long labels — has not smitten the Getty. It has chosen to develop some well-defined sections and done so brilliantly. Some of the most marvelous French-Bouffé furniture from Louis XIV to Louis XVI has been assembled by Gillian Wilson with dogged determination over the last 12 years, forming one of the most magnificent sequences on view in the United States. A sprinkling of marvellous Louis XV and Louis XVI pieces, a few well-chosen objects d'art, some in the worst taste of the period with lots of gold and pink round it off. And it works — Sévres porcelain eggs and all.

A few steps away, one stumbles upon some Italian furniture, brushes past one of the great Goya discoveries in post World War II years — the portrait of Marquessa de Santiago — and as the weariness of overexposure to paintings or the scintillating world of 17th- and 18th-century decorative art begins to tell, one can go down to the rooms filled with antiquities around the patio.

Some are remarkable, the goggle-eyed Kourouss notwithstanding. The early fifth century B.C. Kore, head, arms and legs missing, retains the vibrant dignity of Greek art on the threshold of Classicism. At the opposite end, a hoard of Parthian silver from northern Iran, misleadingly labeled "Hellenistic," is a collector's and an art historian's treat.

Writing table (1710-15) attributed to André-Charles Boulle (above), 15th-century illumination by Jean Fouquet and others for "The Hours of Simon de Varie" (far left) and Rembrandt's "Portrait of an Old Man" in Getty Museum.



Even so, the museum does not reveal its full splendor at a glance, if only because its two greatest assets lie in collections that cannot be permanently displayed. If the museum should put up a monument to Burton Fredericksen, then curator of paintings, who found its greatest Rembrandt — probably the last free-floating great Rembrandt — it should build another to Thomas Kren for laying hands on a hoard of medieval manuscripts and a third to George Goldner, the curator of Old Master drawings.

The 144 manuscripts acquired at one go by Kren from the Ludwig collection in 1983 must rate as the most sensational art market coup in the last two decades. From the Byzantine Gospel copied in Constantinople in 1133 to the breviary illuminated at Montecassino 20 years later, the collection yields one gem after the other for beauty as well as art-historical significance. Kren has added a few more — a Book of Hours by the great Guilbert de Metz, another Book of Hours with some miniatures by Jean de Fouquet, one of the most famous of 15th-century French artists.

While Goldner did not have the luck to make one single big catch in Old Master drawings, he got some of the cream from Chatsworth in 1984 and 1987, and has scored several one-item coups. What must be one of the greatest Lorenzo Lottos negotiated in recent times was acquired quietly from a Boston collection at the time of the first Chatsworth sale. Sources say the price was about \$300,000. A study of a kneeling woman for Caracciolo's "Holy Family and the Doctors" was in Lyon until this year before finding its way to the Getty.

Temporary exhibitions reveal the splendor of manuscripts and Old Master drawings at intervals. Small in scope, they can be events worthy of international attention. Alas, the museum does not have the time or the will to produce the well-illustrated catalogues these badly need from the visitor's standpoint — if only plates with one-line captions. The Getty Museum is an admirable institution, immensely superior to its reputation. But it has yet to learn about image building.

Dana Ivey's Penchant for Playing the Persnickety

By David Kaufman
 New York Times Service

WITH noticeable consistency, Dana Ivey has played antagonists or less than commendable characters — snobs, manipulators or losers. Her willingness to take on unlikable characters partially explains why she was the choice for the title role in "Driving Miss Daisy" at the John Houseman Theater.

Ivey portrays Daisy Werthan, a difficult Southern Jewish widow who, at 72 when the play begins, is nearly twice the actress's age, and is another 25 years older by the time the story ends.

"From what I had seen of Dana's work, I knew that she didn't flirt with audiences in that shameful way that many actresses do," said Alfred Uhry, the Atlanta-born author of the play. "I knew that she wouldn't be sentimental or wouldn't be afraid to be mean and nasty. She had always played parts where she wasn't afraid to have the audience not like the character or not think the character was adorable. I could tell that she was an honest actress, as opposed to those TV or movie people who don't play the part, but play themselves."

Miss Daisy, an ex-schoolteacher, is a fiercely independent and stubborn Atlanta widow. The story begins when she has a car wreck, after which she brusquely exclaims, "It was the car's fault!" During the course of the episodic, 90-minute play, she is compelled to adjust to the daily presence of a black chauffeur named Hoke (portrayed by Morgan Freeman), hired against her wishes by her middle-aged son Bulle (Ray Gilt). The tale traces the development of the relationship between the persnickety, unaffectionate Miss Daisy and the patient, humane Hoke.

Ivey began to garner attention on the New York stage in 1982 when she appeared as Monica Reed, the sassy secretary in Noel Coward's "Present Laughter."

"Ivey, who speaks with acid irony and looks as if she were drawn by Peter Arno, is the production's best exemplar of the true Coward



Dana Ivey (right) plays Miss Daisy, who ages from 72 to 97 during the course of the play.



style," wrote Frank Rich in The New York Times. The following year Rich wrote that he had "a particular weakness" for Ivey in "Quartermaine's Terms." For her gifted realization of Melanie Garth, the lonely spinster and misfit schoolteacher in Simon Gray's play, Ivey won the Clarence Derwent Award as well as raves from many critics — and from the playwright himself.

"Initially thought of Melanie as seeming to be a very ebulliently straightforward type of person, although we discover in due course that she's not," said Gray in a recent interview about Ivey's performance. "And I think that what Dana explored with great richness from the very beginning was the delicacy of the spirit of this woman. She brought a wonderfully distinctive freshness to the part every evening, that was, for the playwright, both exhilarating and sometimes slightly alarming."

The next year, in 1984, Ivey received two Tony Award nominations: respectively for featured actress in a play and in a musical: as Lady Underwood, the unwelcome daughter, in Shaw's "Heartbreak House," and as Yvonne, the snobbish dilettante, in "Sunday in the Park with George."

In the intervening years, Ivey has played both on and off Broadway: as the Soviet spy and duplicitous neighbor in Hugh Whitmore's "Pack of Lies," the sadistic nanny in Christopher Durang's "Baby With the Bathwater" and the eccentric countess in Andrei Serban's iconoclastic version of "The Marriage of Figaro."

"When I read the script, she seemed like a different person than the one that has developed," Ivey said of Miss Daisy. "I thought of her as being much softer and having a greater sense of humor. But the way she's coming out is so

much more dour, more prickly and self-centered and contrary. She has this schoolmarmish and didactic aura about her."

"Sometimes it's obvious that the audience doesn't really like her at first. It takes them a while to begin to warm up to her, just as it took me a while to, because the way she expresses herself is not necessarily the way she feels. She has a great deal of fear and she's masking a lot of that. It's a process of getting to know who she really is aside from the way she presents herself. Much of this happened for me in front of an audience. Their perceptions and their responses taught me things about Daisy that I wasn't aware of myself."

The character was based on an amalgam of Uhry's grandmother, his grandmother's sisters and his mother. But despite the intimacy of his conceptions, the playwright feels that Ivey supplied him with

new insights on his own background. "Dana has helped me see how really vulnerable this lady is, how you can't be that tight and that unbending without being susceptible underneath. She makes me see a lot that I didn't see as a boy."

One of the aspects that has distinguished the actress's career is her portrayal of such a wide range of characters. "I'm a repertory actor," said Ivey with pride, "an old-fashioned product of the theater where you play one character one week and another character the next. The greatest compliment is that nobody ever recognizes you. Whereas in our valueless culture, the highest praise seems to be the star thing and constant recognition, my background is that you should create something that is so itself that nobody realizes it's you even if they saw you last week as someone else. That's the exciting part of it for me."

"I think one of the things that

people are likely to say about Dana is that she's wonderfully rich in the way in which she explores seeming drabness," Gray said. "And people are likely to go on casting her in that mold which I think is a great pity, because quite clearly she's an actress who can cover the spectrum. I mean you can't do what she does as well as she does it unless you are an actress of enormous range."

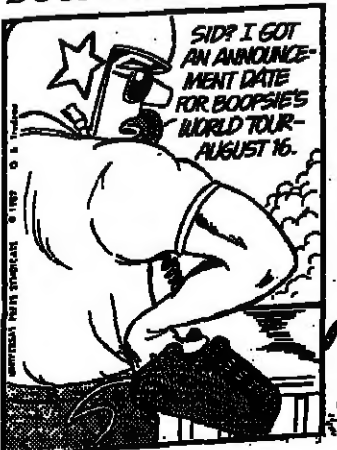
"Probably I have in me," explained Ivey, "a capacity for seeing a lot of sides of life, and I seem to be able to tap into the things that make these antagonists successful. It may be because I'm not afraid of the dark side of life since I know it. I've come to terms with it myself, and I'm willing to portray it."

Ivey's experience of the "dark side" was most pronounced when she was afflicted with bouts of Guillain-Barre syndrome, a viral disease that strikes the muscular and nervous systems and that left her semi-paralyzed for two separate four-month periods, in 1969 and 1973. "I had some quite fearful moments when I thought I was going to be a vegetable for the rest of my life," she recalled. "I knew that there was a lesson in it, and that I probably wouldn't start to get well until I had somehow begun to learn what that lesson was."

After years of performing in resident and repertory situations Ivey moved to New York in 1977. She enraged audiences as the villainous Millie in Steven Spielberg's film version of "The Color Purple," and she has recently completed the TV series, "Easy Street," in which she portrayed the snooty sister-in-law Eleanor.

"In the last six months something has been carrying me along to a new and somehow different position," mused Ivey. "I met one girl at a party who said, 'Oh, Ivey, it's such a pleasure to meet you.' She told me that she included my name on an application for Juilliard as an actress who inspired her. But the upshot was that she didn't get in. So I still have to wonder what it all means."

DOONESBURY



Gift Pledged to Met Museum

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A gift of \$10 million has been pledged to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Milton J. Petrie, chairman of the Petrie Stores Corp., a chain of retail women's clothing stores.

The money will be used for a sculpture court in the four-story wing being built to house European sculpture and decorative arts. The \$51 million wing, the final element in the Met's master plan of 1970, will fill the last gap in the museum's western facade.

The donation for the court, to be

named for Petrie and his wife, Carroll, was announced Thursday by Arthur O. Sulzberger, who is chairman of the Metropolitan's board of trustees and the publisher of The New York Times. The Carroll and Milton Petrie European Sculpture Court is to be 32 feet (97 meters) wide by 240 feet long. A pyramidal skylight is to rise 63 feet at its highest point. Cited by Philippe de Montebello, the Met's director, as "the last vast open space within the museum," it has been designed to evoke a formal French garden of the period of Louis XIV.

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IBM	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
AT&T	1,000,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00
GE	1,000,000	30.00	29.00	29.00	-1.00
Merck	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Amgen	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Novartis	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Roche	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Novartis	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Roche	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Novartis	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
Bonds	Close	Chg.	Yld.
Govt	101.15	+0.15	7.50
Corp	101.15	+0.15	7.50
Muni	101.15	+0.15	7.50

Market Sales			
NYSE	Vol.	High	Low
NYSE	1,000,000	100.00	99.00
AMEX	1,000,000	100.00	99.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	100.00	99.00

NYSE Diary			
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total
1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000

NYSE Index			
Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,000,000	100.00	99.00
AT&T	1,000,000	45.00	44.00
GE	1,000,000	30.00	29.00

Friday's NYSE Closing			
Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00

Dow Jones Averages			
Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00

AMEX Diary			
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total
1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000

Standard & Poor's Index			
Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00

NASDAQ Index			
Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00

NASDAQ Diary			
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total
1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000

AMEX Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,000,000	100.00	99.00
AT&T	1,000,000	45.00	44.00
GE	1,000,000	30.00	29.00

AMEX Stock Index			
Index	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
AMEX	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	1,000.00	990.00	+10.00

NYSE Mixed in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed on Friday after profit-taking pulled the Dow Jones industrial average back from its first run over the 2,600 mark.

The Dow, which surpassed 2,600 during afternoon trading, slipped back late in the day to close at 2,592.00, down 2.23 points from Thursday's close. For the week, however, the Dow advanced 19.93 points.

Broad market indexes scored new highs. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.50 point to 180.87. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.91 to 323.00. Both gains topped day-old records. The price of an average share rose 12 cents.

Gainers outnumbered losers 8 to 7 among the issues traded.

About 212 million shares were traded, up from 191 million on Thursday.

Until blue-chips finally succumbed to profit-taking in late trading, much of the market's strength was centered among those issues.

"We saw selling as the Dow neared 2600 but it dried up by early afternoon," said Tom Gallagher, a managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co.

Bonds, which had slipped on news of unexpected strength in July employment, also moved higher, giving equities some support, he said.

He said market professionals had a "ho-hum" reaction to the Dow's climb above 2,600.

"People are so used to the market going up," Mr. Gallagher said. "Lately making money has been as easy as picking apples off a tree."

Larry Wachtel, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities, said profit-taking typically sets in when the Dow moves above another century mark.

He said some traders were also concerned about increasing positions before the weekend, in case conflict intensifies in the Persian Gulf.

Houston Industries was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing $\frac{1}{4}$ to 324. AT&T followed, rising $\frac{1}{4}$ to 334.

Texasco was third, falling $\frac{1}{4}$ to 44. A 1.5 million-share block crossed at 44. Other oil issues were mixed. Exxon slipped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 95K, but Phillips Petroleum rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 174 and Atlantic Richfield climbed $\frac{1}{4}$ to 95K.

General Motors, which slid $\frac{1}{4}$ Thursday because of its new incentive program Wednesday to clear out inventories of 1987-model cars, rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 86K.

Singer jumped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 51K. Mesa Limited Partnership, headed by Texas oilman T. Boone Pickens Jr., said Friday it controls 4.4 percent of Singer and wants to buy up to 15 percent of the Stamford, Conn.-based corporation. Mesa units rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 154.

Semiconductor issues extended Thursday's gains. Motorola rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 61K. Advanced Micro Devices added $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20K and Texas Instruments climbed $\frac{1}{4}$ to 64K.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00
45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00
30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00
45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00
30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00
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30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00
45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	AT&T	1.00	1.00	10.00
30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	GE	0.50	0.50	10.00

HEBE DORSEY
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY
WITH FASHION —
AND THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE IT
— WORLDWIDE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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8-87

Light up your evening with a great Scotch.

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aborigines

Reviewed by Edward Hoagland

More recently, he went from England to Alice Springs, in "the dry heart of Australia," in search of what such pilgrims often go abroad after: a Golden Age, a new time frame, a calmer self and yet the piquancy of aboriginal motivations and and exile desperation.

DENNIS THE MENACE

[illegible]

MIDDLE EAST						
Ankara	34	93	19	66	fr	29
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na	29
Cairo	35	95	22	72	fr	30
Damascus	36	97	23	73	fr	31
Istanbul	30	86	21	70	fr	27
Jerusalem	34	93	20	68	fr	29
Tel Aviv	34	93	24	75	fr	30

OCEANIA		San Francisco	20	68	11	52
Auckland	16	66	7	48	0	
Sydney	18	64	8	46	fr	
		Seattle	26	79	11	52
		Toronto	33	91	26	79
		Washington	31	88	22	73

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; s-snow; t-thunder.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slight, B. FOGGY; Overcast. Temp. 20-3 (108-44). **LONDON:** Rain. Temp. 20-29 (68-83). **PARIS:** Cloudy. Temp. 20-29 (68-83). **ROME:** Cloudy. Temp. 20-29 (68-83). **AVI:** N. ZURICH: Overcast. Temp. 17-18 (63-64). **BANGKOK:** Stormy. Temp. 35-27 (95-81). **HONG KONG:** Cloudy. Temp. 31-28 (88-82). **MANILA:** Stormy. Temp. 29-24 (84-75). **SINGAPORE:** Stormy. Temp. 24-19 (75-66). **TEMP:** 27-22 (81-72).

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BOOKS

Charwin is a spontaneous-sounding chronicler, very brief in his chapters, off-hand in conveying meticulously gathered information, a master of description: Home for an aborigine named Joshua "lay on the highest point of the saddle between Mount Cullen and Mount Liebler. It consisted of a gutted station-wagon which Joshua had rolled on to its roof so he could lie under the bonnet, in the shade. The cab was wrapped in a black plastic sheet. A bundle of hunting spears poked out from one window."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

P R A T O M A T C A M A C A E A
 P R O T L I R E T H O R E O A E A
 O F F A N C E I E D A C I M A V
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SADAT SUCCOR HAIFALDTIK
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PETER DEANE BEEN DEANE

9 *New York Times*, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN		DOWN	
82 "The Wreck of the Mary	93 Shakespearean forest	95 Small herring	104 Author Stani-
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84 Sweetie pie			
85 Spar			
87 Suffering from phonoshenia			
89 Stormy — (sea bird)			
92 A.L. M.V.P.: 1980			

ngaroos in a truck and chase and ram into a nursing mother three times before killing her with the iron, and then abandon the meat, he recorded at too.

"Footwalking all the time all over the world," an named Alex says, when encountered resting beside a ravine. By singing the world into existence the Ancestors had created it, and no poor thing could conceive that this created world was in any way imperfect. His religious life had a singleness: to keep the land the way it was and should be. He sang the Ancestors' stanzas without changing a word or a note, and so re-created the Creation. Chelchok explains.

This magnificent theme of songs drawn from the dreamtime and rehearsed and kept fresh in the mind by walkabouts — a "prodigious sense of maintenance" in a 1,000-mile world which is to be maintained intact — is given eloquent treatment here, together with an affectionately pungent portrait of the decay and ennui afflicting the bushmen of society since their conquest by the whites. The whites in these deserts are mostly fractured souls, combastic, intransigent, anxious runaways devising momentary agenda for themselves, although the women do tend to hold up better than the men.

Perhaps Chatwin's favorite person is a hermit priest who lives in a hut by the Timor Sea—Father "Cremence," with reddish hair, what was left of it, and not too many flaky brown teeth. He wrapped his teeth in a hesitant smile. He would soon have to go to Broome, he said, to have the doctor freeze off his "skin cancers." Religion is often a centerpiece of his conversations, and they walk the beach happily.

Despite its virtues, however, his book seems a little self-stride, overly shaky and lonesome in tone some of the times (a shakiness he never acknowledges or makes any attempt to correct), and it has been fattened with recollections and excerpts from diaries that he had kept during several sojourns in the Sahara a decade or so before for a book about nomads, the manuscript of which he says he ultimately burned. He has grafting on an unfinished book onto a different one, hoping that the seams will fit. They don't entirely, but it is still charming anyway, and impeccably stylish, and surprises unexpectedly to a jubilant ending.

Edward Hoagland, whose books include "Africa Calliope" and "Seven Rivers West," wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

BLONDIE

W, MR. BUMSTEAD

ZZZZZZ

CAN I BORROW YOUR CAR?

HAAA, ZZZ, SURE

I SURE HOPE THAT WAS A DREAM

Schulz 5-5

BEETLE BAILEY

MY PHILOSOPHY IS,
"DO THE BEST YOU
CAN, BUT DON'T MAKE
ANY NOISE
ABOUT IT"

BOOM

WHAT DID YOU SAY?

WEEZ
WUMPER

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8-8

ANDY CAPP

BYE MUM
AND NOW
YOU GO

BYE PUS

I DON'T KNOW IF
IT'S SAFE TO LET
HER WALK HOME
BY HERSELF, PET

IT'S QUITE
SAFE,
AND SHE'S
HAD QUITE
A LOT
TO DRINK

YOU THINK
SHE MIGHT
ATTACK
SOMEBODY?

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REX MORGAN

HAVE YOU BEEN DOING ANY RUNNING THIS PAST YEAR, PAUL?

NOT UNTIL THE LAST FOUR MONTHS! YOU DO KNOW THAT MY WIFE DIVORCED ME, DO YOU NOT? WELL, IT WAS ONE OF THOSE THINGS WHICH CAME OUT OF THE BLUE!

WE HAD BEEN MARRIED 20 YEARS AND ENJOYED FOR THE FACT THAT WE DIDN'T HAVE CHILDREN. I THOUGHT WE HAD A PERFECTLY FINE MARRIAGE!

I STILL HAVEN'T RECOVERED FROM THE SHOCK...

GARFIELD

HEY GARFIELD, THEY'RE DEVELOPING COMPUTERS WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

BIG DEAL

THEY'RE DEVELOPING COMPUTERS WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

I'LL BE IMPRESSED WHEN THEY INVENT ARTIFICIAL INVENTING

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